

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1825.

[NO. 51.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## A Young Man,

WHO can come well recommended for steady, honest and industrious habits, acquainted with figures and writes a good hand, can hear of a good situation in a mercantile house, by applying at this office. One of 16 or 18 years of age would be preferred.  
August 23, 1825.—4t51

## Notice.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 20th of September next, the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, lying on the road leading from Charlotte, N. C. to the Old Nation ford on the Catawba river, about seven miles east of said ford, containing

One Hundred and Fifty-five Acres, with comfortable improvements. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call and view the premises. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GOODRICH.

August 23, 1825.—3t50r

## Entertainment.

THE subscriber having purchased the well-known stand in Charlotte, formerly occupied as a Public House by Messrs. Cowan & Vail, informs the public, that he will open the house, for the reception of company, during the last week in October, when he will be prepared to accommodate all who may please to call on him.

ROBERT WATSON.

August 19, 1825.—6t52

**State of North-Carolina,**  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

**Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825.**  
JANE PERRY vs. Gray Perry.—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this state: Ordered, therefore, that advertisement be made three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Teste,

J. M. HUTCHISON, Clk. S. C.

Sm51—price adv. \$4.

**State of North-Carolina,**  
LINCOLN COUNTY.

**Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1825.**

A. & A. Hoyle

vs. Wm. Lattimore, Adm. of Geo. Lattimore, deceased, and the same vs. the same. James Armstrong vs. the same. Wm. Maclean vs. the same; & Wm. & J. D. Maclean vs. the same.

JUDGMENTS and

Executions granted

by Justices of the

Peace for said county,

levied on lands belonging

to the estate of

George Lattimore, deceased.

Witness, VARDRY MBBE, C. C.

4t50r

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered by the court, that publication be made four weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered up against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases above stated, and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

Witness, VARDRY MBBE, C. C.

4t50r

## WINDSOR

AND

**FANCY CHAIR MAKING.**

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTLES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.  
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1y73

## A BARGAIN.

A FAMILY of Negroes, consisting of a fellow, his wife, and several children, would be disposed of upon the most accommodating terms, by applying to W. J. Polk, or to Dr. Samuel Henderson.

July 9, 1825.—tf.

## Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

**Constables' Executions,**  
For sale, at this Office.

## NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

SECOND CLASS,

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

|       |                   |        |
|-------|-------------------|--------|
| 1     | Prize of \$20,000 | 20,000 |
| 1     | 10,000            | 10,000 |
| 2     | 5,000             | 10,000 |
| 2     | 1,990             | 3,980  |
| 18    | 1,000             | 18,000 |
| 18    | 500               | 9,000  |
| 186   | 100               | 1,800  |
| 186   | 50                | 9,300  |
| 186   | 25                | 4,650  |
| 1488  | 10                | 14,880 |
| 13950 | 5                 | 69,750 |

13,870 Prizes, \$171,360

26,970 Blanks,

42,840 Tickets \$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

|                                |
|--------------------------------|
| The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$10,000 |
| 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000        |
| 2d, 3d and 1st to 5,000        |
| 3d, 1st and 2d to 1,990        |
| 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,990        |

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - - \$5 00  
Half do. - - - - 2 50  
Quarter do. - - - - 1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$21 25 net, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole, - - - - \$60  
Of halves, - - - - 30  
Of quarters, - - - - 15

Orders for TICKETS received at this office.

**A Lottery,**  
For the benefit and encouragement of  
MECHANISM  
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

|     |   |          |
|-----|---|----------|
| 1   | Prize of \$500 (Phaton and Cotton Saw Gin)          | is \$500 |
| 1   | do \$300 (Family Coach)                             | is 300   |
| 1   | do \$250 (Gig)                                      | is 250   |
| 1   | do \$180 (do)                                       | is 180   |
| 1   | do \$130 (do)                                       | is 130   |
| 2   | do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)              | is 200   |
| 2   | do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)                          | is 160   |
| 2   | do \$20 (Bedsteads)                                 | is 40    |
| 2   | do \$14 (a set of Tables)                           | is 28    |
| 2   | do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)                            | is 24    |
| 3   | do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)  | is 30    |
| 1   | do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)                         | is 8     |
| 10  | do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) | is 60    |
| 10  | do \$5 (Hats)                                       | is 50    |
| 1   | do \$4 (Candlestand)                                | is 4     |
| 1   | do \$3 (do)   | is 3     |
| 20  | do \$3 (do)   | is 60    |
| 300 | do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)     | is 600   |
| 431 | do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)          | is 431   |

\$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,  
GREEN KENDRICK,  
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

\*15

## Coach Trimming & Harness Making.

THE subscriber has opened a shop for the above business in the house one door below Isaac Spencer & Co's. Carriage Making Shop, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash or a short credit, all articles in his line of business, viz: Road and Jersey Wagon Harness, Gig Harness, plain and plated; wagon and gig Collars, &c. &c.—Repairs done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ELIAS WATLINGTON.  
Charlotte, June 28, 1825.—38tf

## PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,

A RELIGIOUS PAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North-Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT. H. MORRISON, A. M.

THE importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowliest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry, "far as the curse is found," the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act in concert. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing Churches, has not one such paper. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union, of equal importance and respectability, but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications by some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained. Price, three dollars a year, or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

\* Subscriptions received at this office.

## DOCUMENTS.

Gov. Troup to the President.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO. 3  
Milledgeville, 26th July, 1825. }

SIR—In communicating the report of the Commissioners of the State, appointed under resolutions of the Legislature, to take testimony in the case of the Agent for Indian Affairs, and to investigate the causes of the late disturbances in the Creek Nation, it might be more satisfactory to you to receive it without comment. The report may indeed be said to carry with it its own commentary: nevertheless a few remarks elucidatory of certain parts of it not easily understood by persons removed from the scene of action, may not be deemed objectionable.

I think form the context of the report, but one impression will be made upon every fair and unbiased mind—that whatever may have been the motives which governed the conduct of the Agents on the part of the United States in making the late investigations in the Nation, the results of those investigations have been such as to warrant a belief that if the motives had been the suppression, and not the development of truth, no other results could have followed.—The refusal of the Missionaries (after much of paltering and prevarication) to verify their statements by oath or affirmation, is the more remarkable, for it is believed that these same Missionaries some 18 or 20 months ago, were quite willing to subscribe a paper containing a long string of charges against the Agent, which ought to have been sufficient to remove him from office, and which they would have substantiated by their oath.—Now that they are in danger of being ousted of their livings if the treaty is carried into effect, they make common cause with the Agent to rupture the treaty, and will swear or affirm to nothing against him. The terror of Lewis induced by the menaces of the friends of the Agent, and which determined him to withhold his testimony, and his eventual flight to avoid giving it, after measures had been taken to coerce him, will be sufficient perhaps to satisfy you how very inauspicious to the views of the Commissioners was the state of things prevailing in the nation.—The same hope of breaking the treaty, and of maintaining their footing there united one and all of them, the red man, and the white man, the christian and the Heathen, in a common bond of interest, and common course of action.

The examination of Hamby, the Interpreter and confidential friend of the Agent, formally reported to you by your own Commissioners as a base and unworthy fellow, was distinguished for its irregularity.—The object of that examination was to lay a broad foundation for the rupture of the treaty, by shewing it to be the offspring of bribery and corruption, and the most enormously wicked contrivances, and to traduce the character and discredit the testimony of some of the most respectable men among us.—How bad must that cause be which would employ such an instrument to accomplish such a purpose.

When Yoholo, a principal chief in the council, made a talk detailing circumstances connected with the late negotiations at the Indian Springs, Col. Williamson, one of the Commissioners, who was present and who had also been a close observer of occurrences at the Springs—said to Gen. Gaines that he knew of his own knowledge the statements of Yoholo to be false, the General answered that he would not believe the congregated world if it were to say so. Now you will have an opportunity of seeing that these statements of the Indian chief are in direct contradiction to the statements of the Commissioners of the United States, and their Secretary, of Col. Williamson himself, of all the friendly chiefs, and of every respectable white man who was present at the Indian Springs.

The refusal of Gen. Gaines to permit a separate examination of the chiefs in his presence, as the only mode of extracting the truth, and after having more than once promised it, is as unaccountable as it was unexpected.

It is understood that the Indians could produce no law authorising the execution of M'Intosh. Yet Gen. Gaines must have taken for granted the existence of such a law, for he passes by the murder as justifiable homicide.—The whole body of evidence as you will see completely disproves the existence of the law.

The refusal of Gen. Gaines to admit the Commissioners of Georgia as such, to a participation of the Indian councils in all matters touching the interests of Georgia, was a wrong done to the state, and an indignity offered to its constituted authorities.

The interdict put upon our commis-

sioners by Gen. Gaines to announce to the Indians according to their instructions, the resolution of this government to make the survey, and to represent to them the harmlessness and innocence of the act, whilst the General announced the resolution of his own government to prevent it, was a further wrong done the state and a disrespect manifested of the authority which gave that instruction.

A gentleman of clear intellect, pure morals, honorable character, and great prudence, is selected by the Governor to hold a talk with the Indians.—He performs that duty—makes his report, and that report is at once discredited on the naked word of the Indians.

General M'Intosh writes three several letters to the Governor, subscribed by his own proper hand, giving his assent to the survey of the country.—The friendly chiefs, (Marshall included,) repeatedly assure the Governor that they, one and all, consent to the survey.—A certificate is obtained from this same Marshall, and a white man to prove that Gen. M'Intosh refused his assent. General Gaines immediately comes to a conclusion that his assent was never given.

The admission of free communication with the Indians to every other description of persons, and the denial of it to the Georgia Commissioners, was a further wrong done to Georgia.

Indeed, sir, it would appear from the reports of the Commissioners that all or any description of testimony would be willingly received on the one side, and particularly that description of it which would exculpate the Agent—excuse the hostile Indians, prevent the survey of the land, or effect the abrogation of the treaty—and that on the other side, every thing was to be discredited or received at best, with many grains of allowance, and every act or proceeding of the Commissioners of the United States, or of the constituted authorities of the state, resolved into corruption and depravity.

When Gen. Gaines states in one of his letters to the Governor, that the hostile party outnumbered the friendly, in the proportion of something like fifty to one, it is not easy to understand him.—If it be true as the General seems to believe that he has pacified and reconciled the two parties, there is no longer any M'Intosh party.—But if the General means there was any such disproportion between the strength of the parties, whilst M'Intosh lived, he is widely mistaken. If M'Intosh had survived to this moment, the probability is his party would have been stronger.

Suffer me to add a few particulars which make the condition of the friendly party most pitiable.—Independently of no atonement being offered for the blood of M'Intosh, the money according to the construction of the treaty is taken from the pockets of the wives, children, brothers and friends of M'Intosh, and paid over to the hostile chiefs, who murdered him contrary to every principle of justice and stipulation of treaty, as if you intended it as the reward of gallant and meritorious acts commanded by yourselves. And this the friendly chiefs cannot but feel most deeply. Nobody acquainted with the Indian character can ever believe that Gen. Gaines will make either a safe or permanent pacification until the offering of blood for blood, has fulfilled the law and the usage of the country.—An ephemeral peace may be patched up by force or menace, but ephemeral it will be, making in the end the catastrophe the more bloody.

I had written you of a certain personage of the state of South-Carolina having intermeddled in this matter, according to information, communicated to you and submitted to me; there is a strong chain of corroborative circumstances as you will see, to establish the facts there alleged and running through the entire mass of evidence. The object undoubtedly was the annulment of the treaty.

Whatever knavery or folly may suggest with the view to disannul the treaty, will of course be unheeded at Washington; but indeed, sir, I very much doubt, unless you have looked with a scrutinizing eye to the history of this matter, whether some of the self-interested opponents of the treaty may not lead you into error. The idea that the majority of the entire Creek nation is alone competent to make a treaty, is the most fallacious that could be entertained; it is so far from true in the General, that unless by merest accident it never happens to be true in any particular. You have only to turn to the notes of Col. Hawkins, whose authority you cannot dispute, to be satisfied that according to the laws and usages of the nation, the most important public affairs involving vital interests are determined not by a majority but by a minority, and frequently very small minority of the nation. In the whole course of his long residence among them, he never knew even the most pop-



ular war concurred in by a majority and all authorities, and all custom will prove to you that with regard to the most important of their national acts, having relation either to peace or war, Coweta must take the lead. If a treaty be signed by the Chiefs of Coweta, it is considered good—if not signed by them, good for nothing. Georgia was settled in '32.—In '33 or '34 the first treaty with the Creeks was held, then I think in '36 and again in '39. The Cowetas are always foremost. Their Councils are almost invariably holden on the Coweta ground, and Gen. Oglethorpe paid them his first visit there. Hence it is stated in the evidence that McIntosh had the power to sell the whole country, and hence the great efforts made to prevail on the old Coweta Chief, Etomme Tustennuggee, not to sell the country,—efforts which succeeded at Broken Arrow; but this old and ill-fated Chieftain came to me afterwards, as you read in the documents, to say he had been deceived by the bad white men and was opposed to the sale at Broken Arrow, but then his eyes were opened and he would follow the advice of his Father the President, and sell the lands.

Having made this recapitulation and commentary, permit me to subjoin that for the gratification of a few mercenary and sordid characters in the Indian country, you threaten the most flagrant injustice to Georgia. In the country to be surveyed within the limits of Georgia, none or very few of the hostile party reside, and every one of the opposite party seek the survey as a measure of convenience and interest. The survey will in the first instance, extend no farther west than the Chatahooclie, the act of the Legislature leaving it discretionary with the Governor to run to that river before the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama shall have been ascertained. Having corresponded with the Governor of Alabama upon this subject, and received his assurance that the Legislature of that State will immediately, on its meeting in November, cordially co-operate with Georgia in running the line, and there being difficulty in ascertaining the precise point at which that line will commence; the running is postponed to meet the wishes and expectations of the State of Alabama.

The evidence which remains to be taken by the Commissioners, will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very Respectfully,  
G. M. TROUP.  
The President of the United States.

GEN. GAINES TO GOV. TROUP.  
HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DEPARTMENT, 2  
Milledgeville, Aug. 29, 1823.

SIR: I have received your communication through Mr. Secretary Pierce, with two papers purporting to be copies of letters from your Excellency to the President of the United States, bearing date the 26th July and 7th August; wherein it appears you are pleased to write *at me and of me*, notwithstanding your avowed resolution not to write *to me*.

To this wise expedient, to preserve the immense weight of dignity under which your Excellency labors, I can have no objection.—I take this occasion before noticing your assumed "*facts and argument*," to assure you that I have no authority, whatever, from the President of the United States, or Department of War, to write or speak to you upon any other than public and official subjects—such as I have, with perfect frankness and cordiality communicated to you, previous to the receipt of your letter of the 17th July. In that letter you will recollect, you so far lost sight of your own proper sphere of action, as to attempt to give me what you term "*a gentle rebuke*." You thus, then, laid aside the wonted high themes of your brilliant pen,—the Federal Government, the Federal Judiciary, State Rights, Yazoo Claims, &c. &c.—and leaving all these great matters to stand or move in the separate and distinct orbits, in which the federal and state constitutions and laws have wisely placed them, you have "*descended*," rather hastily it would seem, to unauthorised personal animadversion and "*rebuke*," touching certain official duties to me.

In repelling the personal censure and menace contained in what you have termed your "*mild rebuke*," I have acted on my own individual responsibility, without any authority save that which is implanted in the breast of every upright man, civilized and savage, and which is known to the virtuous and wise, as the "*first law of nature*"—a law which authorises the free use of the bayonet against the highway robber of money, whose weapon is of a deadly hue, and the free use of the pen against the official robber of reputation, whose known reputation is the pen. I have no money, and but little property of any kind, that would command money—and therefore have no occasion to guard against the highway robber; the little store of wealth of which I am master, consists of an untarnished reputation, with some testimonials of applause, generously and spontaneously bestowed on me, by the National, and some of the State Legislatures, of which Georgia is one; and by which she and they have secured my lasting gratitude, and strengthened the ties of friendly feeling and brotherly union between us. This little store is highly valued by me. It is my own—my all. It will be held in trust by me, for my children and my

country; and it is, therefore, my right and bounden duty to preserve and defend it! It would be criminal in me to neglect it! No earthly law can impair the higher law of self defence and self preservation.

My letters of the 14th, 16th, and 22d June, and those of the 1st and 10th July, have convinced my friends, whose good opinion I value most highly, of my uniform and earnest desire to abstain from collision with you; and in my answer to yours of the 17th July, it is known that your suggestion of the haste in which you wrote, induced me to decline a reply for a week; and until your letter made its appearance, as usual, in a newspaper, doubtless by your permission. If, in mine of the 28th July, of which you complain to the President, or in my last, of the 16th of this month, it should appear that *nature or a defective education* should have implanted in me a little spice of that *knight errantry* for which your excellency is so much renowned, and that I thereby should have been tempted to *break a lance with you in something like your own proper style*, I cannot but hope that my fault, in this case, in following your own example, and quoting your own expressions, (the only fault with which I can possibly be charged,) will be pardoned by the President and people of the United States, of whose wisdom and justice and magnanimity I have had the most undoubted proofs. To your excellency, I have no apology to offer.—I propose, however, that in our future correspondence, after disposing of your futile charges against me, that you and I may confine ourselves to *our public and official duties*. When these are accomplished, I hereby promise, should you desire it, to correspond with you *unofficially*, until "*we shall have exhausted the arguments*;" and then we will stand by our—goose quills, and talk of "*valor*!"—about which you have written to the President.

In the interim, since you appear to be fond of quotations from the poets upon the subject of "*valor*," I will here give you one for your particular consideration and benefit. "*The brave vent not their prowess in a storm of words, they let actions speak for them*."

In your letter of the 26th July, recommending to the notice of the president the report of your commissioners, you may remark that the report "*may indeed be said to carry with it its own commentary*," and yet you have taken care to furnish it with an elaborate commentary! It has gone forth doubly armed with its own and your commentary. Thus armed and shielded at all points, it remains for me to approach & try its boasted strength. In this necessary measure of self defence, I shall proceed upon the principle indicated in the following quotation: "*Out of thine own mouth will I convict thee*."

From your "*documentary evidence*" and from the report of your commissioners, it is my purpose to prove—1st. That your attempt to associate your commissioners with me was a usurpation as unwarrantable as it was indecorous. 2d. That their report is tainted with misrepresentation and perjury. 3d. That the real object of your commissioners was to thwart my efforts to restore peace among the Indians, notwithstanding their professed desire to co-operate with me in the development of truth, and the restoration of peace and harmony.

If I do not, in my next letter, establish these three points, then will I agree to submit it to the denunciations of your excellency and the whole tribe of your servile newspaper slanderers, during the remaining period of my life.

I have the honor to be,  
EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Major General Commanding.  
To his Excellency G. M. TROUP,  
Governor of Georgia.

**Rail-Ways.**—The following remarks on Rail-Ways were made by Mr. Tweed, in the convention which was recently held at Harrisburg, on the subject of Internal Improvements:

"He had within a short time visited every factory of note in England, and consequently travelled through most of the country—he had seen the country literally cut up with canals, but had not seen a single rail-road. He had, indeed, heard of the existence of one at a distance, but could learn little of its utility. In that country, they believed that rail-ways were of very doubtful utility, and applicable only to particular levels. Twelve thousand pounds sterling per mile was given there as an estimate for a rail-road—and in this country, subject to greater extremes of weather, nothing less, he presumed, could be assumed as probable costs. It will be necessary, contended Mr. Tweed, in forming a rail-road, to make an excavation as broad as the *ways*, and of a depth beyond the extent of frosts; this excavation must be filled with stone, in some places to be brought from a considerable distance, in order that a suitable foundation might be laid for the ways; the expense of such works, even upon level ground, must, he contended, be very enormous."

Lady Byron has a pleasure yacht on the coast of Kent, in which she lives almost entirely at sea, and sails between the French and English shores. She is accompanied by her daughter, and some females of her own family. When she lands she avoids the larger towns and secludes herself in smaller villages.

## General Intelligence.

### FOREIGN.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Emerald, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, which place she left on the 26th July, the editors of the New-York Evening Post have received London papers of the 24th, and Liverpool Price Currents of the 25th July. The Emerald sailed in company with the ship Vulcan, for New-York.—The Corinthian sailed two days previous; and the Florida arrived out the 25th July. The cotton market was dull, but there seemed a disposition on the part of the speculators to purchase largely, if parcels were offered low.

The British funds were rapidly regaining the decline which occurred in them during the last six months. The investment of money in the Consols on the opening of the 22d July, exceeded one million for account of individuals not interested generally in commerce, and the mercantile interest had funded probably to the same extent. "With a flourishing commerce," says the British Press, "with a well employed population, with an abundant capital, and with an almost certain prospect that the peace of the world cannot be speedily disturbed, it is impossible to expect any other result from such a state of society than a vast increase of capital, and a proportionate difficulty in productively employing the reward of general industry."

The Russian Consul in London had officially announced, that the plague had made its appearance on board a Swedish brig from Egypt, in consequence of which, several of the crew had died. All vessels entering the ports of Russia, from Egypt, had been placed on strict quarantine.

### GREECE.

The Paris papers, which had reached London on the 21st July, continued to give the most favorable accounts from Greece. Files of Greek Chronicles, published at Missolonghi, had also been received, containing a diary of events from the 26th May to the 15th of June inclusive.—By these the report of the arrest of Mavrocordato, the secretary of the executive, is confirmed. He was accused of having allowed himself to be corrupted. Several Greek Generals had been dismissed from their commands on the same ground; and much was expected from the recent establishment of a military commission to direct the affairs of the country. The efforts of Redschid Pacha to reduce Missolonghi, were confidently expected to fail, in consequence of the insubordination and sickness of his troops, and the want of sufficient supplies for carrying on the siege. On the 15th June, the garrison received official news from the government that the second division of the patriot fleet, under Admiral Sachuri, had obtained a brilliant victory, near Sanio, over the Ottoman fleet. The batteries of Missolonghi, and the vessels which were in the harbor, fired several rounds in consequence, by way of rejoicing.

Accounts from Corfu, of the 31st June, represent the desertions in the camp of Redschid Pacha as daily spreading, and that the Albanians had entirely lost the respect with which he had inspired them on his arrival. Flushed with his success at Navarino, he had again avowed his intention to people the Morea with an Egyptian colony, and to introduce a government similar to that administered in Egypt. There was a report that he had detached from Navarino a body of cavalry to occupy the town of Arcadia, and commence his new government; but on their approach the Greeks resisted, and finding that they were likely to be overpowered, they abandoned the place. A number of women and children fell into the hands of the invaders. The patriots were determined to perish rather than submit to the barbarians. Since the first rising of the Greeks, we have had occasion to notice several heroic females who had taken up arms in defence of the liberties of their country. The wife of Pietro Bey is mentioned as another instance. She is stated to have advanced with 4,000 Mainotes to the village of Misca, four or five leagues from Navarino, but finding no troops assembled, and fearing lest she should be betrayed, she retreated in despair at not being able to save the only son she had left, and who was among the hostages of Ibrahim Pacha.

**Mavrocordato.**—It is stated in the Journal des Debats, that letters from Triest, of July 4th, say that Colocotroni, who has made himself master of all the military and civil powers of Greece, has caused Prince Mavrocordato, the friend of Lord Byron, to be beheaded.

### SPAIN.

The London Globe and Traveller, states that "orders had been issued by the French government for the immediate formation of a camp at Bayonne, to consist of 9,000 men, to which a suitable train of artillery was to be attached, so as to form a complete division at present, called the division of reserve." These circumstances, combined with the sudden march from Pampaluna of a regiment of the line to "reinforce the garrison at Madrid," would seem to indicate that all was not so tranquil in Spain, as the Royal gazettes would have us to

believe. It was, indeed, known that at Vittorio, Burges, Santanda, and Coruna, frequent disturbances took place, which caused the frequent loss of lives.

### From the Baltimore Patriot.

From the Buenos Ayres Argos of the 25th of June, we translate the following:

#### BRAZILIANS IN UPPER PERU.

By an express arrived in this city on the 21st, we received, not without astonishment, the information that a division of Brazilians from Matagroso had entered Upper Peru and occupied the province of Chiquitos disregarding the practice established among nations claiming to be called civilized, and only giving an intimation to the commandant of the district in terms the most insulting, accompanied with threats of devastation and death against all who should dare oppose them. We never believed that the Emperor of Brazil would have reached such a point of stupidity and imprudence, nor that his unrestrained desires of conquest would have made him trample on all the considerations which he owes to his own safety. Not content with drawing upon himself the enmity of all the republics of the Continent, manifesting to them his arbitrary and dangerous politics in the retention of the Banda Oriental, but he has shown himself willing to quarrel openly with them, and to provoke them to an immediate war in the same place where are now concentrated the arms of Peru, of Colombia and the Rio de la Plata. In this manner his ambition exceeding all limits, has hurried him to expose his weak side, and calls upon us to determine our national boundaries.

We know not what may be the conduct of Gen. Sucre under these circumstances, who has at his command more than fifteen thousand men, ten thousand of whom are now on this side of the Desaguadero; but we are persuaded that it will be always worthy of the victory Ayacucho and the Liberator of Peru. His operations, or at least those which are necessary to resist the aggression, will unfold themselves without doubt, before the three republics adjoining Brazil, and consequently interested in the affair may, by a treaty, regulate his conduct. In the meantime these events should hasten the perfection of the laws relative to the fortifying of the lines of Uruguay to protect the interests of the nation.

### DOMESTIC.

#### COMMODORE STEWART.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3.—It gives us great pleasure to state, what is known to be a fact, though not yet officially promulgated, that Commodore Stewart has been honorably and unqualifiedly acquitted of all the charges and specifications on which he has just been tried. We hope to publish the finding of the Court, by which the name of this distinguished officer is restored to all its lustre, and himself to the service to whose fame he has so largely contributed.

The next, and last officer who will be arraigned before the present Court Martial, is Captain James Ramage, whose trial will come on to-day. The charges on which he is to be tried, were preferred against him by Lieut. Wolbert, of the Navy, and are the following:

1st. Neglect in the performance of his duty.

2nd. Conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman.

3d. Oppressive conduct.

The specifications of misconduct embraced under these general charges we purposely omit, until their publication can be accompanied by a statement of his guilt or innocence of them.

[Nat. Intel.]

#### NATIONAL COMPLIMENT.

NORFOLK, AUG. 29.

As a national compliment no less than a mark of their individual consideration and respect for the officers of his most Christian Majesty's squadron, at present on a visit to our waters, the officers of the United States' army stationed at Fortress Monroe, gave them a Ball on Friday last, which rivalled in splendor any thing of the kind which we have been accustomed to. Nothing that taste could devise or liberty supply was omitted to give eclat to the occasion, and to render the honor intended to be paid to the gallant Frenchmen, in the highest degree distinguished and impressive. The invitations were extensive, including the fashionable society and many respectable heads of families of the town and vicinity of the garrison generally, and the officers of the U. S. Navy. The ball was given in the newly erected large brick building contiguous to the parade ground, in which are apartments finely adapted for the purpose.—Herald.

The French squadron in Hampton Roads are all unmoored and have short, and will put to sea the first fair wind.—We understand that all except the Venus, 60 gun ship, the Nymph and Themis, 44's, will sail direct for France, and that these will accompany the rest as far as the Western Islands, whence they will return to the West India station.—ib.

A duel took place on the 15th inst. between two artillery officers, attached to Fort Monroe, in which one of them was shot through the body.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3.

We understand that Capt. CHARLES MORRIS, having resigned his seat at the Board of Navy Commissioners, was, on the 1st inst., ordered to take command of the new frigate *Brandywine*, which is to convey General LA FAYETTE and family to France. On the arrival of the ship in France, we learn that Capt. Morris will leave her, for the purpose of engaging in certain important duties, under the orders of the Government, which will detain him for some time in France and England, and that he will then return to the United States. The ship, in the meantime, will proceed to join the Mediterranean squadron under Com. Rogers, where she will be delivered over to the command of Capt. Daniel T. Patterson. Captain Morris, we are informed, will leave this city to-morrow for the ship, which at present lies near the mouth of the Potomac, whither he will be followed by the General on Wednesday.—Nat. Journal.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The President's mansion was thrown open on Friday evening to the reception of those who wished to tender a farewell to the Nation's Guest prior to his departure from our shores for those of France. The halls appeared, to us, to be much crowded; but, as we are informed by those who know, the company was not so large as on common occasions. Gen. Lafayette, notwithstanding the fatigues which he must have sustained in his numerous public visits through the country, looked to be in rather better health than when last here. His presence seemed to impart universal pleasure to the assemblage, whose cordial and respectful greetings he received with affectionate expressions of thanks. He was dressed in a blue coat, white vest, and Nankin pantaloons. The President of the United States appeared very cheerful and affable to those with whom he was ever and anon engaged in conversation. His attire was remarkably plain—a grey coat, white vest, and white pantaloons.—The whole scene was fairly dazzled with the profusion of epaulets and lace of officers of the army and navy, whose large number was owing perhaps chiefly to the many who have been brought to the district by the court martial new session. The whole, however, would not have been much more than a dull monotony without the numerous attendance of the "*better part of creation*." The rich drapery and splendid chandeliers of the rooms are said to have been specially provided for the occasion. About a quarter to ten o'clock, the company began to retire—when Gen. Lafayette placed himself at the door of the centre rotunda, and took personal leave of all as they passed out.—Alexandria Herald.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 29.

General Lafayette, with his son and Secretary, returned to this city on Thursday evening, from his farewell visit to the venerable Ex-Presidents, Jefferson and Madison. The late President Monroe being on a visit to Albemarle, joined the General, and likewise visited his illustrious predecessors. Mr. Monroe also accompanied the General in his journey through the counties of Orange, Culpeper, and Fauquier, to his own residence in Loudon, where, after spending the night, they parted.—Mr. M. returning to Albemarle and the General to this city.

We cannot imagine any meeting of living individuals, which it would have been so delightful and so impressive to witness, as the interview between these four venerable men—Lafayette, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. What stations have they occupied, how conspicuous the parts they have acted, and what space they fill in the world's history. The groupe would have been complete could the patriarch Adams have been present. What a moral does the simple meeting of these four aged men furnish to those who, in the other hemisphere, cling to ancient forms; who conceive there is no safety in government, except it possess hereditary, unlimited, and unrestricted power; and think that any other form must be productive of strife, insecurity, and anarchy. Americans are so familiar with the spectacle of their Supreme Magistrates successively and cheerfully surrendering to their successors the reins of power, and quietly descending from a station inferior to none other in true grandeur, into the mass of their fellow citizens, and the retirement of private life, that its recurrence ceases to produce that strong regard amongst ourselves which its moral dignity is calculated to inspire in those who view it from a distance. It is, nevertheless, one of the most beautiful effects produced by our system, if not one of the best tests of its excellency.

During his visit to Monticello, the General received from the Faculty and Students of the University an elegant Dinner, which we regret to hear Mr. Jefferson was unable to attend, by reason of a bodily infirmity, which, though it has for some time confined him to his house, is more inconvenient than painful. The General himself continues to enjoy perfect health. He attended church yesterday with the President, and seemed to have improved instead of having suffered from his rough journeys.

Nat. Int.



*Hot Times.*—A man who left Boston on account of the hot weather, said "it was as hot as hell there; the *mercury* was 9 degrees above *jehu*."

which at present engage it. And we are happy to hear, as we have frequently heard lately, that a disposition is manifested to embark in the more delightful and

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



## POETRY.

### SOLITUDE.

It is not that my lot is low,  
That bids this silent tear to flow;  
It is not grief that bids me moan,  
It is that I am all alone.

In woods and glens I love to roam,  
When the tired hedger hies him home;  
Or by the woodland pool to rest,  
When pale the star looks on its breast.

Yet when the silent evening sighs,  
With hallow'd airs and symphonies,  
My spirit takes another tone,  
And sighs that it is all alone.

The autumn leaf is sear and dead,  
It floats upon the water's bed;  
I would not be a leaf, to die  
Without recording sorrow's sigh.

The woods and winds with sullen wail,  
Tell all the same unvaried tale;  
I've none to smile when I am free,  
And when I sigh to sigh with me.

Yet in my dreams a form I view,  
That thinks on me and loves me too;  
I start, and when the vision's flown,  
I weep that I am all alone.

### FAREWELL.

When lip meets lip with stifled feeling,  
And silent sorrow fills the eye;  
When dew-drops o'er the cheek are stealing,  
And springs the oft repeated sigh:

Whilst o'er thy form in anguish bending,  
To made the grief I cannot tell;  
What agony my heart is rending,  
O'er that one fatal word, *Farewell!*

## VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

From the National Journal.

### TRAPPING EXPEDITION.

The following narrative of Capt. Becknell, who has lately returned to Missouri from a Trapping Expedition in the Upper Province of New Mexico, furnishes an interesting description of the privations and sufferings endured by the hardy and enterprising Trapper in the wilds of the West. It also gives us some additional information of that portion of the country, and of the trade that is carried on between our Western States and Santa Fe:

"On the 5th of November last, I left Santa Cruz, with a party of nine men, employed in my service, with a view of trapping on to Green River, several hundred miles from Santa Fe.

In the course of my route towards the point of destination, I passed through the gap in a mountain, which was so narrow as greatly to resemble a gate way. This mountain, which had the appearance of an artificial mound, was about three or four hundred feet high, and not more than ten feet in breadth at the base. The country here is poor and only timbered with pine and cedar. I met in this vicinity, several parties of Indians, who were poor and inoffensive. It was, however, reported that some of the Indians who spent some time with us, afterwards committed murders upon the persons of some of the *engages* of Mr. Prevost, of St. Louis, and robbed the remainder. We suffered every misery incident to such an enterprise in the winter season, such as hunger and cold—but were exempted from robbery. The flesh of a very lean horse, which we were constrained to break our fast with, was, at this time, pronounced excellent. But when his bones were afterwards served up, as a matter of necessity, they were not as well relished, but had nearly proved fatal to the whole party. We found, to our cost, that our stomachs, although tolerably commodiously disposed, were not equal to the task of digesting bones. You can readily imagine, that we were in that deplorable condition where it would be justifiable to adopt the philosophy of the ancient Romans, and give odds to die. But such is not the practice of Missourians. Although we were forty days from settlements, the snow three or four feet deep, and our small stock of horses, our principal reliance for effecting a retreat, considered sacred, so that to have eaten them would have been like dining upon our own flesh, we still contrived to supply our tables, if not with the dainties of life, with food of the most substantial kind. For instance, we subsisted two days on soup made of a raw hide we had reserved for soaling our moccasins; on the following morning the remains were dished up into a hash. The young men employed by me had seen better days, and had never before been supperless to bed, nor missed a wholesome and substantial meal at the regular family hour, except one, who was with me when I opened the road to

Santa Fe. When afterwards we were enabled to procure indifferent bear meat, we devoured it in that style of eagerness, which, on a review of our operations at this time, very forcibly reminds us of the table urbanity of a prairie wolf.

While at our winter camp we hunted when we could, and the remainder of the time attempted to sleep, so as to dream of the abundance of our own tables at home, and the dark rich *tenants* of our smoke houses.

In the vicinity of our encampment, I discovered old diggings, and the remains of furnaces. There are also in this neighborhood the remains of many small stone houses, some of which have one story beneath the surface of the earth.—There is likewise an abundance of broken pottery here, well baked and neatly pointed. This was probably the site of a town where the ancient Mexican Indians resided, as the Spaniards, who seldom visit this part of the country, can give no account of it.

On our way back to the settlements, we halted at the encampment of a band of Indians, who shocked our feelings not a little by the disposition they were about to make of an infirm (and no longer useful) squaw. When the principal part of the band had left their camp, two of those remaining proceeded to lay the sick woman upon her face, by the side of some of her effects. They then covered her with a funeral pile of pine wood, to which they set fire, and thus made a Hindoo sacrifice of the patient old matron.

As the depth of the snow, and the intense cold of the season, rendered trapping almost impracticable, we succeeded, on a third attempt, in making good our retreat from this inhospitable wilderness, and reached a Spanish village on the fifth of April, after an absence of five months.

It was reported in the Spanish settlements, by a man who had been employed by George Armstrong, of Franklin, who accompanied me to Santa Fe, that he had been murdered by the Indians; but I have good reason to believe, and I most sincerely hope, this may be only an idle fabrication.

The trade to this province has been greatly injured by the reduction of prices—white domestics are only fifty cents per yard. An export duty of three per cent. is collected on all specie brought out of the province in this direction. Although my essays have been unfortunate speculations, I am disposed to make another experiment.

I travelled from the Spanish village of Taos, to Fort Osage, on the Missouri, in thirty-four days. I had supplied myself with provisions for the journey, consisting of meat, beans and peas. By the route which I travelled on my return, I avoided the so much dreaded sand hills, where adventurers have frequently been forced to drink the blood of their mules, to allay their thirst.—Mr. Bailey Hardeman, of this country, was to have set out on his return, accompanied by a large party, on the first of the present month.

I cannot better conclude than by annexing this remark, that the toils endured, and the privations suffered in these enterprises, very naturally give a tone and relish to the repose and plenty found at the civilized fire side.

WM. BECKNELL.

From Pliny's Natural History.

### THE EARTH.

It is the earth that, like a kind mother receives us at our birth, and sustains us when born. It is this alone, of all the elements around us, that is never found an enemy to man. The body of waters deluge him with rains, oppress him with hail, and drown him with inundations; the air rushes on in storms, prepares the tempest, or lights up the volcano; but the earth, gentle and indulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spreads his walks with flowers, and his table with plenty; returns with interest every good committed to her care, and though she produces the poison, she still supplies the antidote; though constantly *teased* more to furnish the luxuries of man, than his necessities, yet, even to the last, she continues her kind indulgence, and when life is over, she piously hides his remains in her bosom.

*Towns*.—An absurd practice has prevailed in this country in giving the same name to a number of towns. The editor of the *Salem Gazette* has had the patience and industry to collect the following instances. There are 23 towns in the United States called Perry. In Ohio there are six or eight towns named Ohio; there are towns of the name of Union, 22; Madison 20; Washington 18; Jackson 18; Jefferson 15; Franklin 14; Harrison 12; Monroe 11, and many others of which there are ten, nine, eight, seven, and six of a kind. There are about seventy towns named Washington in the United States, and nearly as many of the name of Warren, &c.

Norwich Courier.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

### YANKEE DOODLE.

In the New-Hampshire Collections, and Monthly Literary Journal, the following account is given of the original Song, the air of which is familiar to every American.

We have been a little surprised to find the writer asking for information of the origin of the air. We thought it was a settled point, that it was composed by a European musician in derision of the Yankee troops who marched from Boston to Louisburg, in 1750. The European persuaded Jonathan that the air was very popular in Europe. Highly delighted with it, the latter marched off to battle and to victory: and though his usual *cuteness* finally enabled him to discover the hoax, his fondness for the tune still continues. On more occasions than one, he has returned the joke in a very pretty manner.

The story runs, that the song entitled *Yankee Doodle* was composed by a British officer of the Revolution, with a view to ridicule the Americans, who by the English bloods of that time, by way of derision, were styled Yankees. It must be confessed that the author, whoever he might be, has hit off the language and character of the lower class of our countrymen successfully: but the tune since that day has discouraged melancholy music in the ears of Englishmen more than once. To every Yankee, boy and man, who can whistle, hum and sing, the tune is sufficiently familiar. But the burlesque song, I believe, is passing into oblivion. It is certainly not worth preservation, on account of any wit or good sense which it possesses; but inasmuch as it refers to times which tried men's souls, and to scenes which must be now fresh in the memory of every American who was an actor, it may possibly amuse some of our readers to see a copy of the song as it was printed 35 years since, and as it was trolled in our Yankee circles of that day. What mutations it might have undergone previous to that time, or whether any additions or alterations have been made since, I know not; but I am, however, of the opinion, that it has had as many commentators and collators as the text of Shakspeare. But certain it is, that it has not suffered equally from the hands of editors and critics; for it was next to impossible to make it worse. The writer of this scrap will feel under obligations to any officer or soldier of the revolution who will furnish a correct account of the origin of the words and tune, and if possible a more genuine and better edition.

1. Father and I went down to camp,  
Along with Captain Goodwin,  
Where we see the men and boys  
As thick as hasty pudden.
2. There was a Captain Washington  
Upon a slapping stallion,  
A giving orders to his men—  
I guess there was a million.
3. And then the feathers on his hat,  
They look'd so darnal fine,  
I wanted pockily to get  
To give to my Jemime.
4. And there they had a swamin' gun  
As large as a log of maple,  
On a duced little cart  
A load for father's cattle.
5. And every time they fir'd it off  
It took a horn of powder;  
It made a noise like father's gun,  
Only a nation louder.
6. I went as near to it myself  
As Jacob's underpinnin',  
And father went as near again,  
I thought the duce was in him.
7. And there I see a little keg,  
Its heads were made of leather,  
They knock'd upon't with little sticks  
To call the folks together.
8. And there they'd fife away like fun,  
And play on cornstock fiddles,  
And some had ribbons red as blood,  
All wound about their middles.
9. The troopers, too, would gallop up  
And fire right in your faces;  
It scar'd me almost half to death  
To see them run such races.
10. Old Uncle Sam came there to change  
Some pancakes and some onions,  
For losses-akes, to carry home  
To give his wife and young ones.
11. But I can't tell you half I see,  
They kept up such a smother;  
So I took my hat off, made a bow,  
And scamper'd home to mother.

[The editors (of the N. H. Collections) are in possession of a copy of "Yankee Doodle," which contains several verses more than the foregoing. We will add them, though we are not certain but they are interpolations.]

After verse 6—

Cousin Simon grew so bold,  
I thought he would have cock'd it off;  
It scar'd me so, I shrink'd it off,  
And hung my father's pocket.

And Captain Davis had a gun,  
He kind a clapt'd his hand on't,  
And stuck a crooked stabbing iron  
Upon the little end on't.

And there I see a punkin shell  
As big as mother's bason,  
And every time they touch'd it off,  
They scamper'd like the nation.

After verse 10—

I see another snarl of men  
A digging graves they told me,  
So tarmal long, so tarmal deep,  
They tended they should hold me.

It scar'd me so, I hook'd it off,  
Nor stoop, as I remember,  
Nor turn'd about till I got home,  
Look' up in mother's chamber.

### AGRICULTURAL.

To the Editors of the Louisiana Advertiser.

### ROT IN COTTON.

It has long been conjectured by me, that the Rot in Cotton was produced by a puncture in the boll or pod, inflicted by some insect or animal, possessing the double capacity to perforate and to poison at the same time; which, but conjecture at first, founded on appearances exhibited on the exterior surface of the boll, has by observation and experiment been at length confirmed into a conviction, which no subsequent inquiry or investigation has been able to shake. Of the truth of this hypothesis I have long laboured to assure myself, more from a disposition to inquire into the other causes which might be supposed to produce the effect, than from any doubt in my own mind of having already discovered the true and definite one.

My attention has, therefore, been alternately directed to atmosphere, soil, and seasons; in the peculiarities of which this disease was supposed by some to originate; but finding the same effects produced by the most of these causes, or when they were all combined, I have been irresistibly led to my first impressions; and after the most persevering inquiry on that hypothesis, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the cotton growing community of this and the adjoining States, (of which community I have the honour of being a member,) and to the whole commercial world, who are more or less interested in the discovery, that the Humming bird, or that insect or animal which forms the connecting link between the feathered tribe and insects, is the real, true, and only cause of the Rot in Cotton, the greatest evil that ever attended the cotton planter, and the most insidious enemy of man. As the season is now approaching when a fair experiment may be made on the discovery, I now announce it to the world; I take this method of inviting the attention of the planters of Louisiana and Mississippi to this important object. When we consider the great number of these little animals that infest every cotton field in blossom, during the Summer and Fall, their universal prevalence at these seasons, and in numbers always proportionate to the extent, or absence of the evil; the rapidity of their flight—the surprising quickness with which they pass from one blossom to another, with a thrift far exceeding that of the bee, (to whose occupations their long and pointed beak seems peculiarly to have adopted them) and with what industry they unceasingly thrust it to the young boll, or form in the bottom of the cup, with a rapidity of succession almost incredible, it will not be surprising that at least one half of the blossoms in a cotton field should be impregnated with their venom, and that the rot should extensively prevail in years that they appear in great numbers. Presuming then that these connected circumstances, with their consequences, must recur to the recollection of all observant planters, I request that they will endeavour to test the truth or fallacy of this discovery. The object of giving publicity to this, being the general good, Messrs. Beardslee and Penrice will confer a favour on me by promoting that design through the medium of their useful paper.

A Subscriber & Planter of Iberville, La.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF THE VIPER, RATTLE SNAKE, &c.—In great cities, particularly in London, a number of persons procure their livelihood by catching vipers, apothecaries, &c. I remember some years before leaving England, to have read in the philosophical transactions of the Royal Society in London a curious circumstance of one of these Viper catchers. A member of the Society had received casually, information that a man engaged in this business was frequently bitten, and that he cured himself by Sweet Olive Oil. After a considerable inquiry, the Viper catcher was found,

and the questions asked whether he did cure himself by the oil, and whether he was willing to satisfy a number of gentlemen of the fact? The man answered in the affirmative to both questions. Accordingly, a very numerous meeting of the Royal Society was convened, composed of a considerable number of the nobility, &c.: the Viper catcher attended, accompanied by his wife and a large Viper, and laying his arm naked to the shoulder, suffered the irritated reptile to strike, which it did very forcibly. His wife permitted the poison to operate till her husband's head, face and tongue, were greatly swollen, his arm and face turned very black, and his senses much affected, when she applied the oil by pouring a small quantity down him, and bathing the part bitten. The man gradually recovered. This circumstance being strongly impressed upon my mind, and knowing the poison of an English Viper is considered in that country the most venomous in nature, determined me to try its power in the bite of a Rattle Snake the first opportunity that should offer in the district I reside in. In 1776, I was travelling through Pendleton, S. C. and met a man who inquired of me if I could assist to relieve the pain of a person who had been bitten by a large Rattle Snake. Although sorry for the man's misfortune, I rejoiced at the opportunity thus offered, to ascertain fully the properties of Olive oil, as an antidote to this deadly poison; having a phial of this oil in my pocket, I hastened to the suffering creature; and on seeing him, his appearance struck me as the most frightful object I ever beheld. His head and face were extremely swollen, and the latter black. His tongue proportionably enlarged and extending out of his mouth; his eyes appeared as if they would shoot from their sockets, his senses gone, and every appearance of approaching death. He had been bitten on the side of the foot. I immediately, but with great difficulty, poured down him two table spoons full of the oil—its effects were almost instantaneous, and exceedingly powerful in counteracting the poison, as appeared by the strong, though quick convulsions, which followed. In about thirty minutes it operated strongly, both as an emetic and cathartic, after which the swelling of the head, face, &c. gradually abated and the tongue began to assume its place. In two hours he was so far recovered as to be able to articulate, and from that time recovered fast, till he got perfectly over it. The oil inwardly taken, and externally applied did not exceed seven spoons full. The number of cases of the like nature, in twelve years had been considerable, in all which olive oil has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted and fully adequate to the worst of cases if timely applied.

A person observed to a friend who was learning to snuff, that it was wrong to teach one's nose a bad habit, as a man generally followed his nose.

FROM THE WESTERN LUXURIANT.

### THE WORLD'S GUEST.

"A greater than"—*La Fayette*—"is here."

This great personage visited our world about 1800 years ago. He liberated us from the power and dominion of Sin and Satan. He "spoiled principalities and powers,—making a show of them, openly triumphing over them."

He did not barely assist us in gaining our liberty; but he accomplished the arduous task alone—"Of the people there was none with Him." And this victory he gained by thirty years of hard trial, and unparalleled sufferings.

He also laid aside His Titles, and became one of us—"He made Himself of no reputation."

He is soon to visit our world again. "He is to come a second time, without sin, unto salvation,—in the clouds of Heaven—with all the holy angels with him! ten thousand times ten thousand go before him!—thousands of thousands minister unto him."

Let every soul ask itself, "Am I ready to go out to meet Him?"—There will no excuse be taken: poverty is not a sufficient one;—for our benefactor has prepared a wardrobe,—there is also an armory where we may be completely equipped—a store-house, of provisions and every thing we need—"without money and without price." No, we are left without excuse; none are excluded, but those who exclude themselves.

This condition will be especially required of us—that we may lay aside our tattered garments, and put on the robes that he hath prepared for us.

The next Sabbath, our Illustrious Chief has appointed for us all, in our respective churches, to learn from his heralds how we are to testify our gratitude, but above all things to learn the necessity of being clothed in his garment—or, when He cometh, we shall be "found speechless."